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historical setting. If this book had no other value than that of being written by a historian, it would be fully justified. But it has a positive value. It makes clear that future historians will have to reckon with this psychological organization of society just as hitherto the political organization has been the basis of explanation.

The vague forerunners of modern nationalism are traced among the Jews; but nationalism, incomplete among the Greeks, intolerant among the Romans, takes its first modern form in Italy with Dante as spokesman for the divine mission of Rome, in words strangely familiar in recent days.

In many cases there is a very close relation between language and national consciousness, but this is not a necessary condition. In most cases its origin may be traced to some individual. Chaucer by writing in English laid the foundation for English unity, while Rousseau with *Le Contrat social* not only stimulated France, but "is the fountainhead of modern nationalism." Fichte sounded its birth in Germany in opposition to Napoleon. In fact, Napoleon can be given the credit, through opposition, of its birth in both Spain and Russia also.

The book gives a very good description of the growth of nationalism in various Slavic groups in recent years, and while there are other examples which might have been included, we have a fairly wide survey of the amazing spread of this new spirit during the last fifty years, in those nations which are significant in the European war. The development in Germany is treated in more detail than in any of the others, but it is also more familiar to the average reader than that in the other nations. The relation of the national feeling to the present war is made clear, and the chapter on "Internationalism" outlines the tendencies and possibilities of the future. It is impossible for the facts contained in this book to be too well known. The reconstruction of society which must inevitably take place in the future must never forget this comparatively new force of nationality in history.

H. A. MILLER

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The Tide of Immigration. By FRANK JULIAN WARNE. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1916. Pp. 388.

Dr. Warne is well known as an authority on immigration through his books, *The Slav Invasion and the Mine Workers* and *The Immigrant Invasion*, and through his official connection with the New York State Commission of Immigration and the Thirteenth Census of the United

States. Whatever he says on the subject, therefore, is sure to carry weight.

With the exception of the last eight chapters, this new book contains little that is new in the way of statement of fact or outline of argument. Its chief value lies in the restatement of familiar, but none the less important, facts and conditions, the presentation of new evidence in support of conclusions already well established, the emphasizing of sound practical policies, and, in particular, in the ingeniously worked-out analogy between immigration and the ocean tides. Much effort is well devoted to visualizing the statistical aspects of immigration so as to impress their significance upon the popular mind.

The latter portion of the book deals with the practical questions of today, the basis of a scientific national policy with reference to immigration, the significance of the European war, and particularly the matter of the literacy test. The treatment of this pressing question is, for the most part, admirable and logical, though the author allows himself one or two lamentable slips. Thus on p. 319 he says, "The literacy test is simply and solely a restrictive test and is proposed as such." The supporters of this measure who have labored to establish its desirability as a *selective* test, and who know the importance of emphasizing this aspect to those who make our laws, will regret this sentence exceedingly, and the fact that the author belies his own words in his general discussion of the subject, even in the same paragraph (cf. also, particularly, p. 342), will not prevent the enemies of the literacy test from using this statement as a telling weapon against it. On the whole, however, Dr. Warne supports strongly and logically the general argument for the more thorough selection, as well as the positive restriction, of immigrants. He lays a well-placed emphasis upon the menace to the standard of living of the American workingman involved in the immigration movement as it has existed in recent years.

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Straight America. By FRANCES A. KELLOR. New York: Macmillan, 1916. Pp. vii+193. \$0.50.

Straight America gives a forceful, incisive discussion of the lack of national integrity in the United States. In the suggested program for action military preparedness of a positive type is placed foremost. It is unsatisfactorily coupled with an argument for Americanizing the immigrant. The aim of the book is splendid, but the style of expression